

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 25, 1996

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to rise to pay tribute to the National Association of Retired Federal Employees. We are happy to celebrate the 75th anniversary of this vital national organization which has been so integral to the rights of this Nation's retired Federal employees.

The National Association of Retired Federal Employees [NARFE] was formed on February 19, 1921, with 14 founding members. It now boasts a membership of nearly half a million with 1,740 chapters in every State as well as overseas. Their mission is to protect the earned benefits of retired Federal workers and their families. I am proud to say that they have continually accomplished this noble mission, with remarkable success, for over 75 years.

On this date, I am also proud to celebrate the 14th anniversary of Chapter 1871 of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees. Chapter 1871 serves retired Federal workers in the 14th Congressional District of New York. This local chapter of NARFE has been a tremendous help and an influential voice to countless retired Federal employees in that district. In this Chamber today, I am very pleased to give Chapter 1871 special recognition for all their dedicated work.

NARFE remains as important today as it was 75 years ago. It is the only national organization that is solely dedicated to protecting the interests of Federal retirees and their dependents. There is an ongoing need to educate the Government, the media, and the public on the true needs of Federal workers and their benefits. NARFE has successfully accomplished each and every one of these essential tasks.

Today, Mr. Speaker, in the year of its 75th anniversary and on the date of the 14th anniversary of Chapter 1871, I am very pleased to recognize the National Association of Retired Federal Employees for its many contributions to retired Federal workers and thereby to the Nation. I ask that my colleagues join with me in this celebration by paying tribute to its many years of accomplishments and dedication to serving retired Federal employees.

HONORING NORTH MIAMI CLEAN CITY WEEK

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 25, 1996

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, from April 27 to May 3, 1996, the city of North Miami, under the leadership of Councilwoman

Jeanette Carr, will observe its sixth annual Clean City Week. Clean City Week offers the opportunity for community organizations to join forces to clean neighborhood eyesores while reinforcing community pride. Groups participating include the police department and its Explorers unit, area Boy Scouts, school leaders, and several charitable organizations.

This year's planned projects include collecting trash along a bayside shoreline, painting the houses of elderly residents, cleaning alleys, and painting over graffiti.

Clean City Week is an example of neighbors working together toward a positive end. All participants are to be commended for their efforts. I am proud that so many in my district care so deeply about their environment. My thanks to everyone working to make North Miami sparkle and shine.

HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES IN SIKH NATION

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 25, 1996

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recommend to my colleagues the video "Disappearances in Punjab," which was provided to my office by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, president of the Council of Khalistan. Produced by Hindu human rights activist Ram Narayan Kumar and ethnologist Lorenz Skerjanz, "Disappearances in Punjab" tells the story of Jaswant Singh Khaira, general secretary of the human rights wing, who has disappeared and has apparently been abducted by the Indian Government.

Khaira reported the abduction, torture, and murder of as many as 25,000 young Sikh men whose bodies were then cremated and listed as unidentified. Other human rights activists have claimed that as many as 100,000 Sikhs have been designated as "disappeared" by the Indian regime. The Indian Government has faced many similar charges before—including a February 25 article in the New York Times which described the Government as "rotten, corrupt, repressive, an anti-people"—but this video provides documented evidence of the brutal violence that Sikhs must face every day.

I hope my colleagues will take the time to review the video, and I am inserting a transcript for the RECORD. The Sikhs have struggled for independence and have been repressed by a central government. I support independence for Khalistan, and I believe that after reviewing this video, my colleagues will as well.

INTRODUCTION

On 31 August 1995, Punjab's Chief Minister Beant Singh was assassinated in a suicide mission of bombing carried out by a Sikh militant organization at the State government's Secretariat in Chandigarh. Beant Singh of the Congress party has taken office in early 1992 after winning the elections to the State Legislative Assembly, which the

main Sikh political groups had boycotted to pursue their decade long agitation for a radical measure of autonomy for Punjab. As the Sikh electorate, constituting the majority of Punjab's population stayed away from the polling, the Congress party won the elections, without a real contest. But the government formed by the Congress party under Beant Singh's leadership projected the election results as the democratic mandate to stamp out the Sikh agitation, promising to implement the mandate by all possible means. Reports of human rights violations became widespread.

The leaders of Hindu public opinion in Punjab argued that the due process of law was a luxury, which India could not afford while fighting the secessionist terrorism:

[Interview with Vijay Chopra, publisher and editor of Hind Samachar group of newspapers, who brings out the three most popular language dailies in northern India.]

Only the human rights groups and the individuals, with little influence on the working of the government, expressed indignation against the reports of police atrocities.

[Interview with Satish Jain, Professor of Economics at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.]

Many inside observers of Indian politics, including the former President of India Zail Singh, admitted that the highhanded methods of the security forces, instigated the separatist terrorism.

[Interview with Zail Singh.]

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SIKH SEPARATIST UNREST

Approximately twenty million Sikhs of India form less than 2 percent of the country's population, but constitute majority in the agriculturally prosperous Northwestern province of Punjab, which had been divided between India and Pakistan in 1947. Prosperous Jat Sikh farmers dominated the Akali Dal, the main political party of the orthodox Sikhs, that launched the agitation for the radical measure of autonomy for the State in early 1982. Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, a charismatic religious preacher, who had already emerged on the scene as the messiah of "true Sikhs", rallied the discontented sections of the Sikhs, particularly the unemployed youth, to the Akali agitation. The Union government projected the agitation as a secessionist movement, and refused to negotiate decentralization of political power. The next two years of virulent violence, which also witnessed the rise of Sikh terrorism in the real sense, came to a head in June 1984 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ordered the military to flush out Bhindranwale and his armed followers from the Golden Temple of Amritsar in which they had taken shelter. When the operation was over, hundreds of Sikh militants, including Bhindranwale, and a larger number of Sikh pilgrims, were dead. The Akal Takht, an important shrine inside the temple complex regarded as the seat of political authority within the Sikh historical tradition, was rubble. For devout Sikhs, Bhindranwale and his followers, who had died fighting the Indian military, became the martyrs of the faith. A section of Bhindranwale's followers now began to talk of an independent Sikh state.

The Parliamentary elections held at the end of 1989, returned many extremist candidates under the leadership of Simranjit

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

Singh Mann, former police officer turned separatist politician. The results showed that the separatist cause now possessed a measure of popular support. Alienation of the Sikhs of Punjab from India's political system again became manifest when the overwhelming majority of them stayed away from the polling in early 1992, keeping with the call given by the main Akali groups to boycott the elections. The boycott helped the Congress party, under Beant Singh, to form its government in the State, and to embark on a highhanded policy to suppress the Sikh agitation without caring for the limits of the law. Many officials involved in the security operations privately admit that excesses, including custodial killings, do take place. But they argue that they have no other way to demoralize a secessionist movement, which enjoys a measure of sympathy in Punjab's countryside.

EVIDENCE OF STATE ATROCITIES

Interviews with Inderjit Singh Jaijee, Chairman, Movement Against State Repression, and Jaspal Singh Dhillon, Chairman, Shiromani Akali Dal's Human Rights Wing. [Photographic evidence of custodial torture and killings.]

[Interview with Ranjan Lakhanpal, a lawyer who fights generally losing legal battles to enforce the rule of law, against the working of the Punjab police.—Lakhanpal introduces two women victims of custodial rape.]

Our own investigations in the Amritsar region reveal that the dealings of the security forces with the relatives of separatist militants, themselves unconnected with crime, are not only routinely illegal but also brutal. Apparently, the idea is to set an example of harshness that would discourage the rural folk from sympathizing with the extremist cause.

[Interview with Arjun Singh, grandfather of a known militant Paramjit Singh Panjwad, tortured in the police custody. Panjwad's mother was killed in custody.]

Many Sikh officers of the Punjab police privately corroborate these reports of police atrocities.

[Interview with one woman police officer, on the condition of anonymity: She told us about her experience of custodial torture, rape and murders at an interrogation center she was attached to.—Photographic evidence of custodial torture and murders.]

Champions of human rights in Punjab are themselves vulnerable to persecution. Many have suffered long periods of illegal detention, torture in custody and even elimination. Sometimes their relatives become victims of police wrath. On 29 March 1995, lawyer Ranjan Lakhanpal's ten year old son Ashish was run over by a police vehicle. The vehicle belonged to an officer whom Ranjan has accused of murdering a detainee in custody.

THE CASE OF JASWANT SINGH KHALRA

The more recent example comes from the case of Jaswant Singh Khalra, General Secretary of the Shiromani Akali Dal's Human Rights Wing, who got picked up by uniformed commandos of Punjab police from the porch of his house in Amritsar on 6 September 1995, six days after Beant Singh's assassination. Human Rights Wing has been focussing attention on unravelling the mystery of what happens to the large number of people the security forces illegally pick-up for interrogation. Jaswant Singh Khalra was associated with the investigations that led to the discovery that Punjab police have been cremating thousands of dead Sikhs illegally, by mentioning them in the registers at the cremation grounds as "unclaimed" and "unidentified." The investigations also established that these "cremated" Sikhs were largely those who had earlier been picked up for interrogation.

[Interview with the attendant of the cremation ground at Patti, a subdivisional town in Amritsar district.]

Equally incriminating evidence against the police comes from the hospitals where the police sent some bodies so cremated for postmortem.

[Interview with the Chief Medical Officer of the hospital at Patti: This doctor told us that Sarabjit Singh was still alive when the police first brought him for the postmortem. On being discovered alive, Sarabjit Singh was taken away by the police and brought back to the hospital the second time when he was actually dead. The hospital gave the postmortem report the police wanted. The Chief Medical Officer of the hospital at Patti also offered us some astonishing information on how he helped the police to get the post-mortem reports they legally needed in all circumstances before cremating the dead bodies.]

Investigation carried out by the Human Rights Wing forms the basis of a petition that the Committee for Information and Initiative on Punjab has filed before the Supreme Court of India. The issue of illegal cremations by the Punjab police is now being investigated by the Central Bureau of Investigation, on the orders from the Supreme Court. However, the order of the probe did not come before Jaswant Singh Khalra himself "disappeared."

[Interview with Jaspal Singh Dhillon: "Khalra was quite clearly told that he can also become an unidentified body. And today Khalra is not there."]

The guilty officials of Punjab police knew that, without Khalra's investigative resourcefulness in the Amritsar district, the Human Rights Wing could not have so conclusively exposed their ways of handling the Sikh unrest in Punjab. Khalra had also been providing legal counselling to victims of police atrocities, particularly the relatives of the "disappeared", which encouraged them to approach the courts to redress their grievances.

Khalra's whereabouts remains unknown. The chief of the Punjab police has categorically denied Khalra's abduction by the officers of his force. The Supreme Court of India has ordered the Central Bureau of Investigation to probe the "disappearance" along with the issue of illegal cremations by the Punjab police. In ordering the probe, the court has neither extended protection to witness who might lead to evidence to establish the truth, nor has asked the CBI to associate the human rights groups, directly involved in exposing the police atrocities, with the inquiry. It is evident that the Central Bureau of Investigation, as an investigating agency under the Union Home Ministry, lacks the necessary power and independence to determine the truth of allegations of serious human rights crimes, made against India's security forces.

Human right groups worldwide are seriously concerned about the disappearance of Jaswant Singh Khalra, which is seen as a warning to all those who are engaged in exposing police atrocities in the State. The Sikh groups in Punjab are agitating the Khalra's release. Many leaders of the Western countries, including the President of the United States of America, have conveyed their concern about the case to the government of India. However, the information percolating from the police sources suggests that Khalra might already have been eliminated. Despair dominates the mood of the Sikh leaders in Punjab.

[Interview with Sukhjinder Singh, former Akali Minister: "All Sikhs cannot get one constable or one police officer transferred from one place. That is the situation."]

[Interview with Jaspal Singh Dhillon: "There is no way any Sikh today can look

for justice from any organ of the Indian state."]

[Interview with Professor Satish Jain: "There is a large section of this country which approves of State atrocities. And, I think, the weakness of the Indian nation, the weakness of the Indian society, really lies in this attitude."]

Will India society rectify this weakness? Will State atrocities in Punjab cease? These are the mute questions before the people of India, even as they prepare themselves for the next elections.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PRESIDENT LEE TENG-HUI AND THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN ON THE FIRST DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 25, 1996

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my heartiest congratulations to President Lee Teng-hui who was chosen the first popularly elected President of Taiwan in direct, democratic elections, which were held over the past weekend. President Lee received 54 percent of the vote in a field of four candidates. The results of this election are a tribute to President Lee, who has played the leading role in completing the democratic transformation of Taiwan, a transformation which led to these first-ever democratic elections. I also wish to extend congratulations to Lien Chan, the democratically elected Vice President.

Mr. Speaker, President Lee has served as the President of the Republic of China on Taiwan since 1988. He has long and close ties with the United States and with the American people. It is highly significant, Mr. Speaker, that President Lee was born on Taiwan in 1923. He attended Kyoto Imperial University, and received a bachelors degree from National Taiwan University in 1949. His studies in the United States include an M.A. from Iowa State University and a Ph.D. from Cornell University. Between 1949 and 1965 he was a member of the faculty of National Taiwan University, and he served many years as a professor there. His political experience includes service as the mayor of Taipei City, Governor of Taiwan Province, and Vice President of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, just 1 year ago, President Lee was invited by his alma mater, Cornell University, to visit the campus as a distinguished alumnus. The administration opposed granting him a visa for that visit. As my colleagues know, legislation that I introduced and which passed the House unanimously, put the Congress on record favoring granting him a visa. I am delighted that he was able to visit Cornell as President of Taiwan, and it is my sincere hope that he will have the opportunity to visit the United States as its democratically elected President.

The real winners in Saturday's Taiwanese elections, Mr. Speaker, are not the candidates who won reelection—though I do not want to diminish the great victory which this election is for President Lee and Vice President Lien. The real winners in the elections are the people of Taiwan. They have made a democratic choice, they have conducted an exemplary campaign, and they have participated in the

elections in numbers that are a tribute to the people of Taiwan. Despite appalling efforts at intimidation by the Government of the People's Republic of China, two-thirds of the eligible voters of Taiwan participated in the elections. That is a participation rate that exceeds ours here in the United States, Mr. Speaker. Their obvious desire for democracy and their responsible and thoughtful exercise of the franchise merit our most profound respect and praise. They are the real winners in the election.

The second big winner in this election has been the friendship between the people of the United States and people of Taiwan. Mr. Speaker, I welcome the action of this House last week in strongly affirming the commitment of the American People of Taiwan in the face of the threats and intimidation they faced from the bullies of Beijing. We have made clear our commitment to the democratic process in Taiwan, and it is extremely important that this be known both by the People of Taiwan and by the Government of the mainland.

The big losers in this election, Mr. Speaker, are the bullies of Beijing—the leaders of the People's Republic of China who attempted with military maneuvers, missile firings, amphibious landings, and other similarly ruthless efforts at intimidation to affect the outcome of this election and to undermine the evolution of democracy in Taiwan. The bullies of Beijing miscalculated. They were proven wrong, and the people of Taiwan have demonstrated just how wrong they are. Democracy is stronger and more stable and more acceptable than the totalitarian and authoritarian rule of despots.

The success of democratic elections in Taiwan will have a profound impact upon the mainland. As the generational change in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party continues in Beijing, it is clear that the free and open and democratic elections in Taiwan have dealt the party dictatorship a great blow. The example of Taiwan will continue to affect what happens on the mainland.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues in this house to join me in paying tribute to President Lee Teng-hui and Vice President Lien Chan, and, in particular, in paying tribute to the people of Taiwan.

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

SPEECH OF

HON. JOSEPH P. KENNEDY II

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 20, 1996

Mr. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, freedom-loving people all over the world join in the celebration of the 175th anniversary of the beginning of the Greek War of Independence.

On March 25, 1821, a group of heroic Greeks proved that the ancient fire of freedom and democracy—which inspired the founders of our country—had not been extinguished by over 400 years of brutal Ottoman rule.

More than 2,000 years ago, democracy was born in Greece. Political power in the hands of the people governed had never been seen before. That system of governance provided the inspiration for nations around the world.

The country that emerged from the Ottoman yoke has been a staunch ally and friend.

Greece has stood by the United States in every major international conflict this century.

Our country has benefited from an active and successful Greek-American community. The immigrants who came to our shores from Greece worked hard. Their children went on to become scholars, doctors, scientists—many individuals from that community have served our country with distinction in the Armed Forces and Government.

Soon the Olympic flame will reach the United States, where it will preside over the Olympic Games as a reminder of the Hellenic ideals that inspire athletes, philosophers, and democratic movements throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to recognize this important date in the long struggle for freedom and democracy. Greece's victory over tyranny is a victory for democracy and freedom all over the globe.

GUN BAN REPEAL ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my continued support for the assault weapons ban passed by the Congress in 1994. Passed with the overwhelming support of national law enforcement organizations, this new law is working to reduce bloodshed and save lives.

During the late 1980's, assault weapons accounted for about 8-10 percent of all guns traced to crimes by law enforcement, even though assault weapons accounted for only about 1 percent of the guns in private hands. The number of assault weapons traced to crime in the first months of 1995 fell for the first time in recent years from the prior year's level. These impressive statistics indicate that the use of assault weapons in crime is now declining. My colleagues, this law is working.

The attempt by the Republican leadership to derail the successes of the assault weapons ban is nothing more than poorly disguised political opportunism. This is a payback—pure and simple.

But this vote should not disguise the fact that the overwhelming majority of the American public, including gun owners, wants assault weapons off our streets and out of our school yards.

When we debated this bill 2 years ago, the legislation was narrowly drawn to protect the right of all law-abiding Americans to own firearms both for hunting and other sporting purposes, as well as for their own self-defense.

Assault weapons are the weapons of choice for terrorists, mass murderers, drug dealers, gang members, drive-by shooters, and cop killers. They also continue to be used against their well-armed opponents—police officers.

For the safety of our children and those who are sworn to protect them, vote against this bill and maintain the assault weapons ban.

COMMITTEE ON STANDARDS OF OFFICIAL CONDUCT MUST ITSELF BE ABOVE REPROACH

SPEECH OF

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 22, 1996

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned today. I am very concerned about the ability of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to conduct its business in a fair and impartial manner, because of press reports that we have seen throughout this Congress expressing doubts about the committee's ability to uphold the bipartisan standard of fairness for which it is well-known.

Just yesterday I read a press report about a new breach or possible breach of impartiality, where the committee was accused of communicating with a Member who was under review. Surely, Mr. Speaker, this must not happen. It is totally unacceptable.

The group in this House that is charged and given the privilege of maintaining the ethics and the decorum of this House must not itself come under reproach.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD an article by Larry Margasak on this issue.

ETHICS COMMITTEE REBUKES LAWMAKER, LETS HIM ANNOUNCE IT

(By Larry Margasak, Associated Press Writer)

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an unusual arrangement, the House ethics committee privately rebuked Rep. David M. McIntosh, R-Ind., but allowed him to announce the action in generally favorable terms.

Committee Chairman Nancy Johnson refused to publicly release the panel's letter sent to McIntosh on Tuesday. The letter criticized his distribution of materials at a hearing and religious comments made by an aide.

The letter found, however, that no rules were violated and two ethics complaints against McIntosh were dismissed.

Johnson's action broke with the usual practice of publicly releasing letters that complete ethics cases.

In this instance, the only hints of the letter's criticism came in a news release from McIntosh written with an assist from the committee.

The congressman's spokesman, Chris Jones, said, "The committee asked us to include certain things in the news release." Those items, in the last paragraph of McIntosh's seven-paragraph statement, made references to the ethics panel's concerns.

Congressional sources familiar with the letter, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it was far more critical than McIntosh suggested in his news release.

The complaints were based on McIntosh's actions at a Sept. 28 hearing of a House Government Reform subcommittee he chairs and improper remarks by a subcommittee staffer about a Jewish holiday.

McIntosh displayed a poster and distributed a letter resembling the stationery of the Alliance for Justice, a coalition of civil rights and public interest lobbying groups. The document purported to list amounts of federal grants received by the group's member organizations.

The documents included no disclaimer saying they had been prepared by McIntosh's staff, and listed grants for at least two groups that say they receive no federal money. The poster also was displayed on the House floor.

The improper remarks came in a conversation between a subcommittee staffer, John Praed, and Alliance for Justice counsel Deborah Lewis.

According to Lewis, she asked for more preparation time for the subcommittee hearing because of the Jewish Rosh Hashanah holiday.

She said she would be off that day and Praed asked, "Does that mean you have to work Christmas?"

McIntosh's version praised the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct the ethics committee for its "fair and nonpartisan consideration of the complaints" and for reaffirming "the soundness of the ethics process." It quoted a Democratic lawmaker supporting McIntosh.

But the final paragraph of the news release the portion the committee wanted to include changes the tone somewhat.

After noting the ethics panel accepted McIntosh's statement that he had no inten-

tion to mislead at the hearing, the lawmaker hinted at the committee's concerns.

"House members should not use anyone's letter or letterhead and add any extraneous comments because of the potential for confusion about who added the extraneous comments," the release said. McIntosh agreed to adopt the policy in the future.

"The committee also indicated concern about questions made by a former subcommittee staff member in preparing for a subcommittee hearing," McIntosh's news release acknowledged.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 26, 1996, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 27

9:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on proposals to improve prevention of, and response to, oil spills in light of the recent North Cape spill.

SD-406

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1477, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the Public Health Service Act to improve the regulation of food, drugs, devices, and biological products, S. 969, to require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for a mother and child following the birth of the child, and proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Older Americans Act.

SD-106

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1605, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to manage the Strategic Petroleum Reserve more effectively, and S. 186, to amend the Energy Policy Act with respect to purchases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve by entities in the insular areas of the United States.

SD-366

Governmental Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To resume hearings to examine global proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

SD-342

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.

SR-301

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I, AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

345 Cannon Building

Select on Intelligence

To resume hearings on the future of United States intelligence.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy and Marine Corps programs.

SD-192

Armed Services

Acquisition and Technology Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the impact of export controls on national security.

SR-222

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to consider pending nominations.

SD-538

Foreign Relations

Business meeting, to consider pending treaties and nominations.

SD-419

1:30 p.m.

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the Department of the Navy's Submarine Development and Procurement programs.

SR-232A

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

SD-226

Select on Intelligence

To hold a closed briefing on intelligence matters.

SH-219

4:00 p.m.

Conferees on S. 641, to reauthorize the Ryan White CARE Act of 1990.

S-207, Capitol

MARCH 28

9:00 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the recent settlement and accommodation agreements concerning the Navajo and Hopi land dispute.

SR-485

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To resume oversight hearings on issues relating to competitive change in the electric power industry.

SH-216

Special on Aging

To hold hearings to examine adverse drug reactions in the elderly.

SD-562

10:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on the military strategies and operational requirements of the unified commands.

SR-222

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on the Convention on Chemical Weapons (Treaty Doc. 103-21).

SD-419

Judiciary

To resume markup of proposed legislation relating to legal immigration (incorporating provisions of S. 1394).

Room to be announced

10:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Justice.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and the Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Commerce.

S-146, Capitol

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the role of radio in Africa.

SD-419

Select on Intelligence

Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the multiyear procurement proposal for the C-17 strategic airlifter.

SR-222

MARCH 29

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Airland Forces Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on Army modernization programs.

SR-222

11:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Strategic Forces Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense and the future years defense program, focusing on cooperative threat reduction program, arms control, and chemical demilitarization.

SR-232A

APRIL 15

10:00 a.m.

Judiciary

Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.J.Res. 49, proposed constitutional amendment to require a two-thirds vote on tax increases.

SD-226

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Military Construction Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for Air Force and defense agencies' military construction programs.
 SD-116
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Transportation Safety Board.
 SR-253

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 To resume hearings on proposals to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for a voluntary system of spending limits and partial public financing of Senate primary and general election campaigns, to limit contributions by multicandidate political committees, and to reform the financing of Federal elections and Senate campaigns.
 SR-301
 10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force programs.
 SD-192
 1:30 p.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.
 SR-485
 2:00 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Administrative Oversight and the Courts Subcommittee
 Business meeting, to mark up S. 984, to protect the fundamental right of a parent to direct the upbringing of a child.
 SD-226

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To resume hearings to examine Spectrum's use and management.
 SR-253
 1:30 p.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.
 SR-485

APRIL 19

1:30 p.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1997 for Indian programs, and to examine related budgetary issues from fiscal year 1996.
 SR-485

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 Consumer Affairs, Foreign Commerce, and Tourism Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Consumer Product Safety Commission.
 SR-253

APRIL 24

10:00 a.m.
 Appropriations
 Defense Subcommittee
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1997 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army programs.
 SD-192

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.
 Indian Affairs
 To hold hearings on S. 1264, to provide for certain benefits of the Missouri

River Basin Pick-Sloan Project to the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe.
 SR-485

9:30 a.m.
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.
 SR-253

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.
 Rules and Administration
 To resume hearings on issues with regard to the Government Printing Office.
 SR-301

SEPTEMBER 17

9:30 a.m.
 Veterans' Affairs
 To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.
 335 Cannon Building

CANCELLATIONS

MARCH 26

2:00 p.m.
 Judiciary
 Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation relating to legal immigration (incorporating provisions of S. 1394).
 Room to be announced

POSTPONEMENTS

MARCH 26

10:00 a.m.
 Judiciary
 To hold hearings on S. 1284, to adapt the copyright law to the digital, networked environment of the National Information Infrastructure.
 SD-106